Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week, By PHILO WHITE.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1827. [VOL. VIII.....NO. 366.

Mr. White: You are respectfully requested to publish in the Carolinian, "A plan for the gradual abolition of *Slavery* in Kentucky," which you will find in the Genius of Universal Emancipation, of the 5th May, page 203;—and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

FROM THE RUSSELLVILLE (KEN.) MESSENGER.

A PLAN for the gradual Abolition of SLAVERY in Kentucky.

The first necessary step in this "plan," is to get the people to act—will they act upon this momentous question? Then pass a law declaring all the children of slaves free in this Commonwealth, born after the 30th of March, 1828. The sooner such a law is passed the better. It is now plainly discovered that this law will not affect the right of any man to his property in slaves, for all that are now "in the land of the living" are left to "perish in the wilderness," their unborn descendants, only, are to reach the "promised land." Now the next step—"what are to become of the rising generation—the State must provide for them?" So she must. But in the same act in which the Legislature declares all slaves thus born, free at such an age—say the boys at 23 and the girls at 20—it must provide means for their support and education, colonization, &c. besides an adequate sum must be allowed to their owners for them. Say that your Legislature, regulating these matters, add another section to this law, ordering each county court in the state to appoint proper persons to value all slaves thus born, after this act of Emancipation, at the age of *ten years*, allowing the owner a just price for his slave—say from one to two, or three hundred dollars, as the case may be;† say then another section of this bill provided for the establisement of an adequate number of schools in each county for the tuition of said slaves. The commissioners then offer the owner the price of his slave in money or give him back his slave till he is 21 if a boy, if a girl 19, in consideration of the sum in valuation of said boy or girl. If the owner refuse to take the slave back in consideration, the boy or the girl as the case may be, shall be set up and sold until the aforesaid age, having it understood that those who take back and those who buy slaves thus sold and disposed of are to clothe them comfortably, send them to the aforesaid schools till they can read and write; and cypher to the *Rule of three*, the state paying the price of *tuition*.

You already discover that purchasing the liberties of these slaves of their masters will cost the state absolutely nothing. It is true the education of the slave will cost something—a debt which the state owes every citizen or slave, her practice, heretofore, to the contrary notwithstanding, and the tax arising off of those who are now in bondage would amply defray all the expenses of commissioners and transportation—which could with just economy very easily be appropriated in this way. Thus you perceive as I observed in my outset, by this "plan," the State can get rid of slavery, without forcing any slave holder to give up his *legal* right to property in slaves—for according to the spirit of our Constitution, so soon as the state is able, and agreed to pay the owner so much for his slave, whatever his value may be, the owner has no *legal* right to such slave, and must take his *value* and submit to the paramount law of the land; and again, without affecting the wealth of the community. You have discovered in my "plan" that it costs the state nothing in buying and emancipating their slaves, and consequently in this respect, cannot affect the wealth of the community, and that they have a right thus far to proceed, as respects slavery constitutionally no one who reads our Constitution can for one moment doubt. Then in the last place we have redeemed our pledge—and without violating the Constitution. But now the young race of slaves, of whom we speak, prospectively, are preparing for freedom, and at the specified time must be free—we are not satisfied to let them settle among us, we had as well, almost, keep them in bondage. This taken in a civil and political point of view is verily a fact, and it would be great impolicy so to act. But this "plan" simple and truthlike is adequate to the undertaking. The act declares them free at 22 and 19—report them then to the Colonization Society at Liberia, or remove them to Hayti, to both or either of these places as circumstances best allow. Thus you have a year to go upon, before these slaves are free, to get them out of Kentucky.

You discover that this is a gradual emancipation, notwithstanding its rapid march towards a secure and speedy termination of slavery in the State. The old race of slaves will all be dead in the present century—their descendants will all be free in the same length of time, and country will be rid of them as fast as they arrive at the years of maturity. They will be prepared to enjoy a rational liberty, both in understanding and in a knowledge of the mechanic arts, for there will then be a great stimulus both for the slave to learn and the master to instruct—the former from the knowledge of his want of those *requisites* when he becomes his own man, and the latter to learn him that he may be most useful for the time he has him in his employ.

And now under such a change---under such a headway of virtue and right, what can stay the prosperity of the State. It is true, it would go hard with those who have been raised in idleness, to work, but they would rarely outlive the old feudal system, (we mean the present system of slavery,) or if they did, they would want but *little*, nor want that little long—and the rising generation of freemen and citizens, nursed in the lap of virtue, liberty and innocence, blooming in health—fanned by the gentle air of their own pure clime, without the dreadful apprehension of revolution, stimulated by honest industry, would stand forth the "Redeemed of the Lord," a "people zealous of good works," and Kentucky might challenge the "land of steady habits" for beauty, virtue and piety---and the rest of her sister states for valor and independence. And then might "Africa in bondage,"---leaving the land of her long captivity---"marching through the wilderness" landing in the bosom of her native country truly rejoice; and then might come to pass what was spoken of by the prophet---the "Isles of the sea shall sing because of thee, the deserts shall blossom like the rose, and Africa shall stretch out her hands to God."

Your fellow-citizen, with great respect,

G. U. EMANCIPATION.

† I was agreeably surprised to see in the last "Hopkinsville Republican" sentiments advanced, in a number upon slavery, in that paper, similar to these. It evidences to me that the spirit of Philanthrophy is not sleeping in our land, but awake, and meditating secure and wholesome "plans" for the total freedom of the nation. The writer's remarks upon slavery are very just, and his ideas relative to the means for its abolition are sound and politic. We would be glad if Mr. Rhea would insert it in his widely circulated and useful journal.

TRADING WITH NEGROES.

A numerous meeting of the merchants and traders of the town of Wilmington, in this state, was held on the 9th ult. to express their disapprobation of the law, passed at the last session of the legislature, on the subject of dealing with slaves. The following are extracts from the report of a committee appointed by this meeting:

Your committee perfectly agree with the sentiments expressed by the meeting under whose authority they act, that the law is partial in its nature; for it places the honest and conscientious man in trammels, while it holds out inducements to the dishonest. For it is a fact generally admitted, "that high duties always increase the number of smugglers." Your Committee hope, that even the advocates of the Act, will not deny that Wilmington is the "Commercial Metropolis" of the State of North Carolina; and that any law that would be injurious to her interest, would be an injury to the State at large. Your Committee think that the law now under consideration, is highly injurious to the general welfare and prosperity of the town.

It is a fact so notorious, that it would be presumption, nay an absurdity, to offer to prove that most of the manual labour, especially that which relates to the commerce of the place, is performed by slaves, whose owners permit to hire their own time; for the truth of this fact, notwithstanding your Committee may subject themselves to the imputation above stated, they appeal to the inhabitants of the town, and all those who trade with it. It is also a fact, equally notorious, that slaves generally receive the amount of their hire, on Saturday evening, "after sun set," and although it is not too late to pay their wages to their owners; yet by this law, notwithstanding they have their masters order and money in their pockets, they cannot purchase "The sun is set"—steal or starve, until Monday morning, "after sun rise."

Your Committee comes now to the worst feature of the Act, one that they cannot reconcile to their notions of any gradation in the scale of "crimes and punishments"—what! a respectable man be liable to three months' imprisonment for buying of a slave two staves, or selling to a slave a cotton ball, although for each he has his master's order, because the 'sun is set.'

Your Committee disapprove of the law (and in accordance with the opinion of the meeting, under which they act,) because it says that presumption of guilt is tantamount to guilt itself; unless the contrary is shewn—shewn by whom? a slave, a person of color, whom the law has rendered incompetent.! Presumption of guilt, your Committee wish, may never produce conviction.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draw a Memorial, to be presented to the next General Assembly, praying a repeal of an Act passed at its last session, entitled "An act, to prohibit the trading with slaves, except in the manner therein prescribed; so far as it regards the town of Wilmington; and that the same be presented to the Citizens for their signature.

At an adjourned meeting on the 19th, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That Messrs. William H Halsey, David Smith, jr. and Captain John Waddell, be and are hereby appointed, a Committee to draft a Memorial to the next General Assembly, praying a repeal of the objectionable features, in the Law, on the subject of dealing with slves.

The Committee appointed to select a suitable person, to be held up as a Candidate, to represent the Town, report that they had made choice of Major *Alexander M'Rae*, who had agreed to serve if elected.

AN ACT,

To prevent free persons of color from emigrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in the State, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful hereafter for any free negro or mulatto to migrate into this State: and if he or she shall do so contrary to the provisions of this act, and being thereof informed, shall not, within twenty days thereafter, remove out of the State, he or she, being thereof convicted in manner herein directed, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars: and upon failure to pay the same, within the time prescribed in the judgment awarded against such person or persons, he or she shall be liable to be held in servitude, and at labour for a term of time not exceeding ten years in such manner, and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the court awarding such sentence; and the proceeds arising therefrom, shall be paid over to the county trustee for county purposes: *Provided also*, that in case any free negro or mulatto shall pay the penalty of five hundred dollars according to the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of such free negro or mulatto to remove him or herself out of this State within twenty days thereafter, and for every such failure, shall be subject to the like penalty, as is prescribed for a failure to remove in the first instance.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any free negro or mulatto shall come into this State as aforesaid, he or she may be arrested upon a warrant from any justice of the peace, and carried before any justice of the peace of the county in which he or she may be arrested; who is hereby authorised and required to examine into the case, and if upon such examination it shall appear to him, that the said negro or mulatto has come into this State contrary to the provisions of this act, he shall bind him or her over to the next County Court of said county which shall happen thereafter, taking such security for his or her appearance as may be reasonable; and upon neglecting or refusing to give such security, the said justice shall commit such free negro or mulatto to the jail of the county, there to be confined until the next County Court, unless, in the mean time, he or she shall give security as aforesaid: and at the said court, it shall be the duty of the said justices thereof to inquire into the case, and if it shall appear to them that the said free negro or mulatto has migrated into this State, contrary to the provisions of this act, they shall enter judgement against him or her for the aforesaid penalty, and may award execution thereon; and if in case he or she shall have no property, or not sufficient to satisfy the said debt, the said court shall adjudge, that the said free negro or mulatto shall be hired out for a term, not exceeding that prescribed in the first section of this act, in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient to the said court.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That if after the expiration of the term of service for which such free negro or mulatto shall have been held in servitude, he or she shall remain in this State for thirty days, such free negro or mulatto shall be liable to the same penalties and punishment as are prescribed in the first and second sections of this act.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That any person, who shall bring into this State by water or land, any free negro or mulatto, he or she shall forfeit and pay for every such person, so brought into the State, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the chairman of the County Court for the time being, and his successors in office, where such offence shall be committed, for the use of the county: *Provided*, that this act shall not extend to masters of vessels, bringing into this State any free negro or mulatto employed on board, and belonging to said vessel, and who shall therewith depart, nor to any person travelling in or through this State, having any free negro or mulatto as a servant, and who shall with such person, depart out of the State.

5. *Be it further enacted*, That if any free negro or mulatto in any county of this State, who is able to labor, shall be found spending his or her time in idleness and dissipation, or who has no regular or honest employment or occupation, which he or she is accustomed to follow, it shall and may be lawful for any citizen to apply to a justice of the peace of said county, and upon affidavit obtain a warrant to arrest such person and bring him or her before some justice of said county; and if, upon examination of the cause it shall appear to said justice that the said free negro or mulatto comes within the provisions of this act, the said justice shall bind him or her with reasonable security to appear at the next County Court of said county: and in case he or she shall fail to give security, such free negro or mulatto shall be committed to the jail of the county until the next County Court, thereafter: and it shall be the duty of the said court, if, upon examination of the case, he or she shall come within the meaning of the act, to require such free negro or mulatto to enter into bond, with sufficient security, in such sum as may be considered by the court reasonable, payable to the chairman of the County Court for the time being and his successors in office, conditioned for his or her good behaviour and industrious, peaceable deportment, for one year: and in case he or she shall fail to give such security, or shall not pay the cost and charges of the prosecution, it shall be lawful for the said court, and they are hereby required to hire out such free negro or mulatto for a term of time to service and labor, which to them may seem reasonable and just, and calculated to reform him or her to habits of industry and morality, not exceeding three years for any one offence.

6. *Be it further enacted*, That all sums of money, which may arise under the provisions of this act from the hire of free negroes or mulottoes, shall be paid to the county trustee for county uses.

7. *And be it further enacted*, That the justices of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in each of the counties of this State, shall have power, in cases where it may appear expedient, to bind out the children of free negroes or mulattoes, where the parent, with whom such children may live, does or shall not habitually employ his or her time in some honest industrious occupation.

8. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons with whom any free negro or mulatto may be held to service under this act, shall, and they are hereby required to provide him or her with good and sufficient clothing and food, treat him or her with humanity, and teach him or her some mechanical trade, or some useful and industrious employment, during the term for which such free negro or mulatto may be compelled to serve: he or she shall not be removed from the county by such master or any other person, and shall be produced to the County Court at the expiration of the term of service as aforesaid, or whenever thereto required by them: and if any such master or mistress shall violate this act, he or she may be indicted for such offence in any court of the county, where such offence may be committed, and, on conviction thereof, may be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court: and in case such free negro or mulatto shall run away before the expiration of his or her term of service, he or she shall be compelled to serve after the said expiration such a length of time as he or she shall have absented him or herself.

9. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under this act, the free negro or mulatto, who is charged with an offence, upon application to the court for that purpose, shall have a right to have the facts of his or her case tried by a jury upon an issue or issues made up under the direction of the court for that purpose.

10. *Be it further enacted*, that all free mulattoes descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, shall come within the provisions of this act.

11. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several county attornies in this State to give in charge this act to the grand jurors, and it is hereby made their duty to present all cases in their county arising under this act, within the knowledge of either term: and the said attornies are hereby required in all cases arising under the provisions of this act, to prosecute for and on behalf of the State; and it shall be the duty of the several courts of this State, before whom any proceedings may be had under this act, so to construe the same as to prohibit the evils intended to be remedied, and they are hereby authorised and required to make all necessary rules and regulations, according to the usual course of justice, which may be required for the above purposes and object.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We learn from the Democratic Press that the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of *Manufactures* and the *Mechanic Arts*, has recommended that a Convention of Delegates from the several counties of Pennsylvania meet at Harrisburg June 27th, to take into consideration the present state of the Wool growing and Wool manufacturing interests, &c. It was also recommended that a Convention meet at the same place on the 20th of July, to consider the subject of sending Delegates from the several manufacturing States. *Phenix Gazette.*

The Mobile Register of the 21st ult. says---A barge arrived last evening from Chickasaboge, with 130 bales of cotton, and came to at Liverpool wharf. Last night about 11 o'clock the cotton was discovered to be on fire, which spread very rapidly, and only 30 or 40 bales were saved before it became necessary to cut the barge adrift. She floated off into the river and the remainder of the cotton was entirely consumed.

An American female dwarf, Miss A. M'Dowell, is at present exhibited in New York. She was born in Cecil county, Maryland, March 26, 1797, and is now in her 31st year, weighs 40 pounds, and is only 30 inches high.

The Miner's (Pennsylvania) Journal states, that the Mauch Chunk Railway is nearly completed. It is stated, that over some parts of the road, the cars pass equal to a mile a minute. This, if true, is quick travelling.

Purging by Steam.—Under this imposing head, the Macon (Geo.) Telegraph, tells us, a machine has been invented for making Lee's Pills by steam, and by means of which five pecks can be manufactured in a minute.

A writer in the Charleston Courier says, that according to an article in the Christian Advocate, it appears that the city of Charleston, with about one-sixth of the population of New-York, has contributed three fold more to the American Bible Society than N. York!

Forty five prisoners of the Ohio Penitentiary signed an agreement by which their punishment was commuted to working on the Columbus lateral canal. They have commenced their labors.

From the Annual Report of the Regents of the University of New York, dated the 3d ult. it appears that the number of students in the colleges of the state is as follows:—Columbia College, 127; Union, 183; Hamilton 90; and Geneva, 37; Total, 437.

A New-York paper of the 16th ult. corrects a mis print of the day before, by saying that "*Temple at Ephesus*" should have been "*Altar at Athens.*" This is nearly as bad as the Hibernian erratum for "his Grace the Duchess," read her Grace, the Duke." *Noah.*

State Treasury Robbed.---The State Treasury of Ohio was entered on the night of Sunday, the 6th ult. and all the funds therein deposited stolen. The amount is supposed to be from thirteen to fourteen thousand dollars, and consisted of about five thousand of Chilicothe paper of the new plate, of the denomination of ten dollars each---about five thousand of United States' paper of the denominations of $100, $50, and $20; about two thousand dollars in specie, and the remainder of various kinds.

GREAT Men in Kentucky.

It is said, that at a dinner given at Louisville (Ky.) in the month of April, there were present *five* gentlemen whose united height was *thirty two feet five inches!* The height of each was as follows:—the tallest was 6 feet 8 inches; the next, 6 feet 6 1-2 inches; the next, 6 feet 6 inches; the next, 6 feet 4 1-2 inches; and the last 6 feet 4 inches. *Phenix Gaz.*

The life of the celebrated Charles James Fox, written by the late Malcolm Lang, Esq. the historian, will be published in the course of a year, under the superintendance of a gentleman of distinguished political and literary attainments.

MISSOLONGHI.

A history of the seige of Missolonghi has been pubished at Paris, by M. Auguste Fabre, a French writer of considerable celebrity. It contains a number of most interesting details, with respect to that memorable event. The bravery and self-devotion of the unfortunate Greeks are painted with a very masterly pencil. It is well known, that after having been disappointed in all their hopes of aid, feeling their ramparts crumbling under their feet, seeing their fathers, their wives and their children perishing by famine, the garrison sent a communication to the only corps able to give them any succour, that of Kairaskaki, requesting it to attack the rear of the enemy on a certain day, and to announce its arrival by a general discharge of musketry, at which moment the garrison would make a sortie, and endeavor to cut their way through the besieging army. On the appointed day, the population of Missolonghi was assembled. There remained 3000 soldiers, (including those who, although sick or wounded, were capable of marching with the assistance of their comrades,) a thousand artificers, or other men unused to fighting, and about five thousand women and children. The Grecian women, who fancied themselve strong enough to brave the fatigue and danger of the sortie, dressed themselves in men's clothes, in order that if they were unable to escape the enemy, they might be mistaken for soldiers, and put to death instantly. Many of them hung round their necks, and round the necks of their children, as a protecting talisman, the revered relics of their ancestors; and wore concealed daggers, with which either to strike the enemy or secure their not being taken alive. Those whose weakness forbade them to follow the troops, joined the desperately wounded, the sick, the aged, and the infants, and resolved to bury themselves in the ruins of the town. It was a terrible moment.

Almost all the families of Missolonghi were divided into two parts; those who remained in expectation of death, and those who were on the point of rushing forth to vengeance and to new dangers. The hardest warriors were subdued to tears; and the bravest hearts quailed at the approaching separation. All these preparations were, however, rendered abortive by the infamous treachery of a Bulgarian soldier, who had deserted to Ibrahim, and disclosed the whole plan. The Turks suddenly attacked the town, and bathed themselves in Christian blood. The scene that followed was hideous. "But one voice was heard among the despairing women," says M. Fabre: "To the sea! to the sea!" Many precipitated themselves to the wells, into which they first threw their children. But the wells at length became full, and it was a long way from the ramparts to that part of the harbor, which was sufficiently deep for the purpose of death. The conquerors anxious for slaves, followed close on their victims. Several women and even several children, had the address and the good fortune to free themselves by throwing themselves on the naked swords of the Arabs; others plunged into the flames of the burning houses; 1200, who could discover no way of destroying themselves, fell into the hands of the enemy.

"The attention of the conquerors was soon drawn to the powder magazine.—The size and the solidity of the building induced them to believe that the wealth of the inhabitants had been there deposited. It contained, however, only women and children, and Capsalis (one of the primates of the town, who, having obstinately refused to accompany the garrison in their projected sortie, conducted to the powder magazine a crowd of women and children, saying, "come, and be still; I will myself set fire to it.") They wept not; they had no parting to apprehend; the grave was about to unite them for ever. The mothers tranquilly pressed their infants to their breast, replying on Capsalis. In the meanwhile, the enemy crowded round their asylum; some attempted to break open the doors; some to enter by the windows; some climbed to the roof, and endeavored to demolish it. At length, Capsalis perceiving that a number had assembled, uttered a brief prayer, familiar to the Greek—'Lord, remember me!' and applied the match. The explosion was so violent, that the neighboring houses were thrown down, large chasms were produced in the earth, and the sea moved from its bed, inundated one part of the town. Two thousand barbarians were blown up with Capsalis." Such was the catastrophe of this terrible drama.

Columbian College.—President Staughton, Professors Ruggles and Caswell, and tutors Conart, Pattison, and Heath, have resigned their offices in this institution. The state of the college finances is said to be the cause which has induced them to withdraw from their connexion with it.

The New-York American Insurance Company declared a dividend, on the 8th inst. of 6 per cent. for the last six months.

A *Justice of the Peace* in Northampton County, Penn. has been convicted of counterfeiting.

FROM THE NEW-YORK MORNING COURIER.

In a conversation which I had yesterday, with the talented and sprightly Editor of a morning paper, in relation to the next Presidential election, I was forcibly struck with the shrewdness and justice of his observations.

"The truth is," said he, "politicians, ambitious and aspiring men, are opposed to the elevation of General Jackson, because they can make no bargains with him; but the great body of the people have willed it, and if all the leading politicians, and all the editors of newspapers in the United States, were now to combine against them, they could not prevent his election. Finding that the tide of popular feeling is setting so strong in favor of the Hero of New Orleans, that resistance to it would be vain, the most sagacious politicians have determined to sacrifice their individual interests, and, without attempting to lead, go with the people."

On the eve of the Presidential election, the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, remarked: "I have not voted at an election in the last twenty six years; but I will go to the polls and give my vote for Gen. Jackson: we ("the people") have chosen but one President, and that was General Washington. All his successors have been made by the politicians. Now *they* are so much divided among themselves, that I think *we* have a chance of electing a man who will be the President of the nation, and not of a party."

A Match Race for $3000 a side, was ran over the Union Course on Long Island (New-York) on Thursday last. The match was between Wm. R. Johnson's colt Resolution, and the New York Duroc colt Splendid. Resolution took the purse at two heats. The *accidental* victory of Eclipse over Henry, has been more than compensated to Virginia.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocess of Virginia, commenced its session in Fredericksburg on Tuesdy last. The Convention is said to be unusually full, both of Clerical and Lay deputies; and the occasion has brought together a greater number of respectable strangers than has been seen in our town since the visit of La Fayette. The services of the Church for the two past days have been attended by very large congregations. The use of the other houses of worship has been tendered to the visiters, and we understand that on to-morrow, the pulpits of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Churches will be occupied by the Episcopal Clergy.

We were gratified to see the venerable Bishop Moore, although enfeebled by age and infirm health, presiding over the Convention with his accustomed benignity of manner and devotion to his pastoral charge. [*Herald, May* 19.

A negro girl, living at a Mr. Shipley's, twenty three miles from Baltimore, about six weeks ago killed one of his little children, by suffocating it, and putting it into a spring. This death was supposed to be accidental, and the spring was covered over with boards. About a fortnight afterwards, however, another child was found in it dead, with some marks of violence. Suspicion falling on the girl, she was sent to her master's house. There she suffocated a black child, and afterwards endeavored to persuade another to lay her head on a block to have it cut off. Discovery of the murderess was not made until she came, of her own accord, to some of the family in the night, and confessed her crimes.

Three or four pieces of gold coin were lately discovered at Charlotte Court House, in Virginia, near a thick growth of underwood, in an uncultivated spot, where some hogs had been rooting. On examination, a quantity of joes, half joes, &c. were found to the amount of $370. The old people recognised them for such coins as were in circulation among some French soldiers quartered in that neighborhood during the revolutionary war.

A few nights ago, a man was found lying in a gutter, in Newark, N. J. and being perfectly senseless and covered with blood, it was supposed he had been murdered. No wound was found on him, however; and in a short time he recovered both his senses and his legs. It seems that he had suffered nothing but "steam," being in a state of beastly intoxication; and that he had got smeared with blood in staggering about some slaughter houses in the neighborhood.

Thomas Reilly, who was convicted some time since of highway robbery, on Charleston Neck, and who had applied for a new trial, was, on Saturday last, brought up for judgment, and sentenced to be hung on the second Friday in July next.—*Charleston Courier, 28th ult.*

Revival.—A letter from the Rev. President Humphrey of Amherst College, Mass. published in the last N. York Observer, mentions a revival in that institution, embracing between 25 and 30 of the students. The same letter states, that from 200 to 300 would unite with Church in Pittsfield, Mass. at the next communion—fruits of the late astonishing revival in that town.

Massachusetts—A second attempt in Boston to elect the full number of representatives to the popular branch of the State Legislature having failed, the common council, with whom a discretion seems to rest, have decided not to order another election.

[In the town of Salem, (not one-fifth as large as Boston) they have elected the whole number of representatives to which they are entitled, *eleven*,—while the city of Boston will have only *eight!* The *amalgamation* ticket succeeded in Salem.]

STATISTICS.

By the last popolution returns, it appears that London contains 1,225,695 resident inhabitants, besides 50,000 visiters and seamen. The females exceed the males by 85,000. The inhabited houses were 164,681; and the number of families, 187,101. Houses building 3,296. Houses unoccupied 8,240.

Within a radius of three miles of St. Paul's cathedral, (the surface over which the population is taken) the numbers double those of Paris, and amounted to 1,384,500.

In eight ninths of the population of Great Britain, there are 34,964 males, and 43,094 females, between 90 and 100; and 191 females above 100.

In Great Britain, there are 2,421,630 houses inhabited; 84,464 houses unoccupied, and 21,679 building.

The families employed in agriculture are 878,653. The families employed in trade, handicraft and manufactures, are 1,860,739. The number of other families are 612,486. The total population is 13,291,661.

Buried Alive.—As Daniel Dell, an assistant grave digger, at Watford, Herts, was digging a grave in the church yard, on Saturday last, about half past six in the evening, for the interment of Ephraim Taylor, the earth fell in and buried him alive, the earth being about two feet above his head, and the body doubled up. No person was present; but having been seen about a quarter of an hour before it was discovered that the grave had fallen in, it was examined, and the body found, as stated, quite dead. Dell was to have been married in a few days. *Eng. paper.*

Edicts.—The king of Prussia by a late edict calls upon all his subjects, *under* penalties, to send their children to school at a certain age;—and the King of Sardinia, by an edict of nearly the same date, forbids all persons, who do not possess a certain annual income, from attending the literary institutions in his kingdom.

It is known that there is a difference of three years between the vulgar era, and the true time of Christ's incarnation. This difference arises from the fact, that time was not generally computed by the year of Christ, until the five hundred and twenty seventh year of the era. The first who employed it in his writings, was Dionysius Exiguns, a Scythian by birth, and then a Roman Abbot. His example was followed by the Englishman Beda; and since his time, it has been almost universally adopted. If Christians had calculated time by this era from the beginning of Christ, there could have been no mistake.

Mecklenburg county.—We learn from the Catawba Journal, that at the May term of Mecklenburg county court, held in Charlotte, week before last, John Sloan was re-elected Sheriff; William M. Bostwick was elected County Trustee, in the place of Thomas Boyd, resigned: and William P. Springs re-elected Coroner.

At the same Term, an order was made by Court, to have an accurate survey made of the county, for the new Map of the State now in a course of preparation by Mr. John McRae, of Fayetteville. The survey, we understand, will be commenced immediately.

A letter from Havana, dated 19th inst. states, that Commodore Porter's flag-ship, the *Libertad*, is still at Key West, but that the Commodore had sailed about the 10th, in the sloop *Hound*, owned in that place, for Vera Cruz. The object of his visit not known. The Spaniards speak very seriously of his being permitted to send his cruizers out from a port of the United States, to annoy their commerce.

Charleston Courier, 29th ult.

A new theatre is just finished at Genoa, which is the largest in the world. It cost 1,300,000 francs, and the scenery and decorations cost 1,800,000.

The total number of imprisoned debtors in Great Britain and Ireland, for the last year amounted to 3,820.

Fraud in Cotton.—Capt. Goldie, of the barque Herald, arrived at Savannah, Geo. on the 20th ult. from Aberdeen, (Scotland) has in charge several bales of cotton fraudulently packed, which were shipped from this port in the Herald. Two of the bags are marked diamond B, and had about 30 pounds of seed each in the centre, which with the cotton around it, was well saturated with water. A quantity of small stones were also found in other bags. We trust the authors of these frauds may be traced, and their names exposed to the ignominy they deserve.

Savannah Georgia.

Salisbury:

JUNE 12, 1827.

Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent Rowan county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this state.

John Clement, Esqr. we understand, is also a candidate for re-election to the same office.

We learn from *Surry* county, that the following gentlemen are candidates to represent that county in the next General Assembly: for the Senate, Capt. John Wright; Commons, William Doughlass, Esq. Col. Elisha Arnold, William Mackey, Esq. John Roberts, Esq, and Mordecai Fleming, Esq.

Maj. Mathew Dain has publicly declined standing as a candidate for re-election to the house of commons from Mecklenburg county. Messrs. Julius Alexander, (member last year) Massey, Ingram, and——are candidates for the commons; and it is expected Wm. Davidson, Esq. will be up for the Senate.

Maryland.—In this state, the subject of the next Presidential election appears to cause a good deal of excitement; public meetings have been, or are about to be held, in every county, to express the public sentiment on the all-absorbing subject. Were these meetings alone to be taken as a criterion whereby to judge of the popular will, we should be at a loss to determine which side of the question would be likely to preponderate, for one party is as about as boisterous as the other; but there are, we think, certain unerring indications in that state, which afford a well-grounded hope that *Jackson* will receive at least three-fourths of the electoral votes, and probably a greater proportion.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE PEOPLE.

"In these fair, well spoken days," the people are always appealed to as the genuine source of power; and it is passing strange that they are almost in the same breath told by nearly half the Editors of newspapers, particularly in the Southern States, that General Jackson is their favourite, the man whom they must delight to honour, whether they will or not;—that he is the people's candidate, in contradistinction to the present incumbent of the President's office;—concerning whom, it is, also, many times and oft, proclaimed that he is and was not the people's choice; that he was elected by combination, and by corrupt bargain and sale, as the lawyers say, to the use of Henry Clay, in trust, to the intent that he, Henry Clay, should use and occupy the office of Secretary of State, and so should become heir apparent to the president's chair in due time. Let the people look well to these things, and seriously examine for themselves, whether these things are true, or whether they are not rather gilded baits thrown out to cover hooks intended to catch the unwary, and deceive the unsuspecting. Let one of your friends cry aloud, in your hearing, to beware; and earnestly solicit you, as you regard the welfare of your country, first to inquire whether the man who has been triumphantly proclaimed to be your choice, is really so or not;—and whether the present President is so great a monster and usurper as he has been represented to be;—"whether it were not better to endure those ills we have, than fly to others which we know not of;"—whether he was not fairly and constitutionally elected by your Representatives, on the grand fundamental principles of Republicanism—namely, that a majority must rule;—and last, though not least, whether a change of government officers will produce a change of measures;—before you make an absolute determination on the very important question of who shall be the next President.

If the election of General Jackson will repeal the Tariff, of which we so much complain, then he must change his political creed, as his votes in Congress in 1824 on the tariff bill, will show that he then and there supported it; and it is in vain to expect a change in a man of his boasted firmness and decision of character. But let us inquire what will be the consequence, should this same tariff be repealed: The answer is easily made; a resort to the odious measure of direct taxes, excise duty, &c. will be the inevitable result; else a dissolution of the government, for it cannot exist without a revenue, and nearly all its funds at present result from the operation of this same Tariff Bill of 1824;—not that there was no revenue before that time, but that all other revenue laws were repealed by the enactment of this same Bill.

The people are again told, that General Jackson ought to be rewarded for his military services; that they should not follow the example of other republics, who have always been noted for ingratitude to their great men: Now the fact is, this charge could not be supported against the American people, should they refuse to elect Jackson to the Presidency; for he, during the time he held the high office of a Major General (about 6 years, in time of peace) as admitted by his warmest advocates, received of the people's money upwards of four thousand dollars per annum; a sufficient sum for any Republican (who does not keep a levee) to live upon in splendour a whole life time. If this be not a sufficient reward for the military services of one man two or thee years, the whole duration of the last war, and whose most splendid laurels were gained after peace was negotiated and signed, when shall the people be able to reward with due honours all the other Heroes of the last war, whose military services were equal, if not superior to those of Jackson;—such as Generals Brown, Scott, Harrison, Coffee, Adair, and many others with less pompous titles,—not to mention the heroes of the U. S. Navy, whose brilliant victories have been the cause of very important changes in the ruling politics of this nation, whose claims to military renown have as yet met no other than pecuniary reward? Will it be doing justice, or showing gratitude, in this Republic, to reward one great man with the highest office, both of honour and profit, within your gift, while you pay all the others with only words? or names full of sound signifying nothing?

Let it be a further and most serious inquiry at this important crisis, to inquire if something be not as justly due to those who have acted conspicuous parts in the civil as well as in the military drama of our country: Has not the present President been actively employed in the civil departments of the government of the United States for nearly 30 years past, enjoying the confidence, and honourably discharging the duties of the important trust confided to him by the great Washington, by his father while President, by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe: and is he not, in consequence thereof, much better qualified to fill the important office now in his care, than any other man of less experience, as his abilities and talents have never been either questioned or doubted by his most zealous opponents? The answer is conclusively in his favour. THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

[In relation to the next election of President, it has been, and shall continue to be, our purpose to afford a fair discussion of the subject, for it is the surest means of eliciting the truth; and the truth is all that a virtuous people aim at in the discussion of their rights as freemen;—none but demagogues are desirous of casting a dark veil over, and enveloping the truth in mystery, impenetrable to the great body of the people. But although such have been our professions, which we have endeavored to sustain by correspondent *actions*, yet we have been uncharitably accused of being insincere in these declarations, and of being predisposed to know nothing but Andrew Jackson, and him President of the United States. To such people, it were useless to reiterate our professions of willingness to afford, through our columns, a hearing to both sides; for it would be only ministering to our own mortification, by giving them additional occasions to express their disbelief of our sincerity. We therefore most willingly give publicity to the remarks of "the people's friend"—not that we subscribe to the pungency of his reasoning, or the truth of his positions, for he has established no distinct proposition, and of course has nothing to *reason* from, even supposing his cause to admit of other than the most specious logic,—but we thus willingly publish the piece, in order to give an earnest, even to the most skeptical, of the course we are disposed to pursue. We wish all to be convinced, that, although we are devoted to the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, we are at the same time disposed to afford the friends of the present incumbent every facility of being heard through our columns. All communications on the subject, couched in respectful language, and of *reasonable length*, shall find a ready insertion in our paper.]

The U. S. sloop of war Warren, which sailed from Boston a few weeks since, has been spoken near Gibraltar, all well. On board of her, Col. Tatnal, member of Congress from Georgia, went passenger, to the Mediterranean, for the benefit of his health. When the Warren was spoken, his health was much improved.

The house of Mrs. Ann Smith, of Wilmington, in this state, was struck by lightning on the 25th ult.; and considerable damage (both inside and out) was done to it—but no *person* injured.

Execution.—Jameson and Randal were hung at Jackson, Tennessee, on the 4th ult. the one as principal the other as accessory, in the murder of Francis Sanders. They were attended at the gallows by two or three clergymen; each culprit addressed the vast multitude of people assembled to witness the execution, confessed his guilt, made a prayer, and expressed a hope of divine forgiveness; and at about 20 minutes after 1 o'clock, they were launched into eternity.

A New Orleans paper mentions a radish which measured in its upper part *two feet four and a quarter inches* in circumference: the length not ascertained, because it was taken out with the earth attached to it, which fills a hogshead.

A machine is exhibited in Philadelphia, (brought from Europe) constructed on mathematical principles, for taking likennesses of persons: it does not fail to give a striking and faithful outline of the features in a few seconds; it then undergoes the finishing strokes of the pencil.

A Mr. Kinyon was lately drowned in the Tonswanta creek, (New-York) in endeavoring to swim the stream, to escape from the sheriff, who had a civil warrant for a small amount against him.

Carelessness.—A girl in Essex county (New York) riding in a wagon, a few weeks since, got asleep, and dropped a child (about eight months old) from her arms: one of the wheels passed over the little innocent's head, and killed it instantly.

Among the objects which the board of health of the city of Washington have enumerated as nuisances, and deleterious to the health of that place, *dead fish* in their streets and markets, are named as peculiarly obnoxious. Now what kind of fish, other than *dead* ones, does this sapient board of health suppose are going to be brought into their streets and markets? By interdicting *dead* fish to their town, they are despoiling their tables of a dish which, we suspect, they are little disposed to forego the luxury of enjoying.

Lightning.—A correspondent informs us, that, on the 28th ult. considerable damage was done by lightning, on the farm of the widow Houston, living on the southern border of Iredell county. Two or three trees (in the open field) were struck, and shivered to pieces: one of which (a large pine) stood near a fence under which the negroes at work in the field had

gathered for shelter from the storm; the tree was shivered to splinters, and the electric fluid was communicated to the fence, and most of the negroes prostrated to the ground,—one seriously injured, but has since recovered; the hat on the head of one of them, was burnt through in several places, while the negro escaped uninjured. A horse near one of the trees struck, was killed.

Shocking Murder.—We learn from Wilkes county, that about the 10th ult. a man by the name of *Parish Barlow*, living 18 miles from the court house, deliberately murdered his wife, by beating her on the head with rocks. He being intoxicated, she would have escaped from him had she been in health, as she attempted to do so, having run about 100 yards before he effected his fiendlike purpose;—*but she had not till then risen from child-bed*, to which she had very recently been confined! *Intemperance*, we are told, was, in this, as it is in most other similar cases, the cause which led to the commission of this monstrous crime. Barlow was committed to jail, to await the vengence of the law.

We also learn, from a correspondent in Wilkesborough, that two men, by the names of *Henry Sides* and *Jonas Bradshaw*, from Lincoln county, applied at the jail in Wilkesborough, on the 4th inst. and took out a runaway negro belonging to Sides; and after tying him in a most unfeeling manner, proceeded on the road towards Lincoln, almost constantly beating him, in the most cruel and savage manner, as they passed along the road for 7 or 8 miles; and about 9 o'clock at night, when the negro was so much exhausted as to be totally unable to proceed further, they deliberately *killed* him, and left him lying on the side of the road, and made their escape. We never heard of an instance of such thoughtless, savage barbarity!

It now appears that Jesse Strang, has been identified as the murderer of Mr. Whipple of Albany. Strang was a laborer in the employ of Mr. Whipple; and the suspicion is strong, that there was a criminal intimacy between him and Mrs. Whipple, who is represented as of a weak mind. It does not appear, however, that she was accessory or privy to the murder.

John Fisher, of Jackson, West Tennessee, while riding round the track during the races in that town, on the 4th inst. was thrown from his horse and killed.

John Stanly, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons of the last legislature of this state, stopt at Mr. Slaughter's, in this town, two or three days during last week, on his way to the Warm Springs, in Buncombe county, for the benefit of his health. We are gratified in being able to state, that there is a prospect of his entire recovery from the late severe paralytic attack, which threatened his existence. Both his mental and physical faculties are nearly restored to their wonted vigor, with the exception of one arm, which remains entirely deprived of its locomotive powers.

The citizens of Yorkville, at a meeting held week before last, made arrangements for celebrating the approaching 4th of July. Dr. Sam'l. Kerr (late of this county) was appointed to deliver an Oration; and J. M. Ross to read the Declaration of Independence.

Israel Pickens, Esq. late Governor of Alabama, died near Matanzas, Island of Cuba, on the 23d of April last. Gov. Pickens was a native of Cabarrus county, in this state; and represented the Morgan district in Congress for a number of years, till he removed to Alabama, (then a territory) twelve or fifteen years since. He was a man of considerable acquirements, of liberal republican principles, and a useful politician.

In the Connecticut legislature, it appears to have been customary to invite all the clergy of the town to officiate, in turn, in opening the proceedings; but at the present session, after the other clergy had taken their turn, Mr. Bisbee, the universalist preacher, was called upon,—after which, all the other clergy refused any longer to pray for the legislature, leaving Mr. Bisbee to do the whole of the service himself, or the legislature to go unprayed for.

Lusus Naturæ.—A cow owned near the town of Milton, Pennsylvania, brought forth a calf, this last spring, having a head much resembling a bull-dog without ears, and a hood (filled principally with water) on the top of its head, which would hold about two gallons. The hood was white; the body of the calf red, and naturally formed. The skin of the calf was to be preserved for the Philadelphia Museum.

The above fact reminds the editor of this paper of a singular anomaly in nature, to which he was witness in his youth, and for which he does not recollect ever to have heard a parallel: About eighteen years since, there was, among the hogs on his father's plantation, (in the state of New-York) a sow which brought forth a litter of eight pigs, five or six of which were as completely *marked* on the left ear, (a swallow-fork and under scollop, the mark of the sow) as their dam was. It was, at the time, a subject of much speculative conversation in the neighborhood; but, to the best of our recollection no publicity of the fact was given in the papers of the day.

The attention of George 4th it is again said is directed to a matrimonial connexion.

At the late Episcopal Convention, held at Newbern, in this State, the Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft presiding, there were present six Presbyters, two Deacons, and nineteen Lay Delegates, from eleven congregations in the Diocese. The Rev. President read a very interesting Journal, reciting the Acts of the Episcopal Churches under his care since the last Convention. He stated that three new Churches were begun, and in different degress of completion, one at *this place*, one in Elizabeth City, and one for the Congregation of Christ's Church, in Rowan County.

On Sunday, the Rev. George W. Freeman, Deacon, was admitted to the Holy order of Priesthood. This Gentleman is called to preside over the Congregation at Washington, in this state, the church being vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. Mr. Pierson. *Ral. Register.*

Wm. M. Hansel, who was convicted of a burglary, at the late Superior Court of Warren county, and sentenced to be hung the 25th ultimo, has been respited by the Govenor, until the first Friday in August next. *Raleigh Register, 5th inst.*

Another public meeting has been held at Wilmington, in this State, on the subject of the act of last session, to prohibit the trading with Slaves, at which it was resolved, that notwithstanding any difference of opinion entertained as to the details of said act, its general tendency is believed to be beneficial, and that the general principle it involves is one long recognized by our laws, and essential to the security of property and the good order of society. *ib.*

American Sunday School Union.—The third Anniversary of this Institution was held in the Church of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Philadelphia, on the 22d ult. Dr. Ely read the Manager's Report, in which it is stated that at the present time the American Sunday School Union have under their care *one hundred and fifty nine thousand two hundred and forty six children—taught by twenty two thousand two hundred and ninety one teachers*, and that the number of the schools is *two thousand four hundred and fifteen*.

IMPORTANT TO HATTERS.

Under this head, Mr. Hempstead, of Missouri, advertises an improvement in water proof stiffening for hats. We have had a conversation with Mr. H., from which we learn that the process is simple, and that the saving of seventy-five per cent. is in the difference of the price of the materials used. We understand from Mr. H. that he intends visiting the eastern Cities, for the purpose of disposing of the right to use his improvement. *Washington Telegraph.*

Mr. *John Lofton*, a Member of the Senior Class of the South-Carolina College, was drowned in the river near Columbia, on Saturday 12th ult. He had gone in to bathe, in company with a fellow student, but being an indifferent swimmer, was swept away and drowned.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that a person employed as a runner in the United States Bank, was detected last week in defrauding that institution to the amount of two thousand dollars. His measures were taken so badly that the money was in two one thousand dollar notes of Mr. Girard's issuing.

Mr. *Cooper's* new novel, "*The Prairie*," was published by Messrs. Carey, Lea, and Carey, of Philadelphia, on Thursday. Of this production the editor of the National Gazette says: "We have not had leisure to read the whole of it, but we learn from good judges who have, that it is generally equal in interest and merit to the antecedent productions of the same pen. Some of the delineations of character and scenery are of peculiar excellence."

The Massachusetts Legislature assembled at Boston the 30th ult. The House of Representatives last year consisted of about 240 members; the number this year, it is expected, will amount to 350. A United States Senator will be chosen in the place of the Hon. John Mills, as the House disagreed on the various trials at the last session. If the health of Mr. Mills should permit him to be a candidate, there is a probability of his election. There are various candidates.

We learn from our Norfolk correspondents that Major General Scott, of the U. S. Army, arrived at that place from Richmond on Sunday evening last, and took passage in the steamboat Philadelphia on his way to New-York.

The first number of a periodical publication entitled the "Western Quarterly Review" has just issued from a Cincinnati Press. The work is to be conducted by Timothy Flint, Esq. an author of established reputation,—and is to consist of original articles, entirely of domestic fabric.

[FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE, MAY 25.]

FROM CALCUTTA.

Through the politeness of Capt. Endicott, of the ship George, arrived at this port we have received copious files of the India Gazette, to the 27th January.

PERSIA.

We understand, says the editor of the Bombay Gazette "that a despatch from our resident in Persia came in this morning announcing the total defeat of the grand Persian army by the Russian General Helmadoff, with a force of ten thousand men, and that he had employed his artillery alone, making his adversaries scamper off with great loss and slaughter. He is expected soon to be at Tabris, and General Yermaloff has got as far as Tehran. No doubt was entertained but the Russians would overrun Persia: the consequences it is not easy to fortell, but the correctness of the above may be depended upon."

Portugal.—A letter from Lisbon, of April 6, received in New York, states—"A vessel has arrived from Rio, bringing, it is said, sundry decrees of the Empetor, among which, one to prolong the sitting of the Cortes until the discussion of the laws be terminated; another for the prompt punishment of the Rebels. It is added, that the emperor himself will be here in person."

A letter from Laguira to a gentleman in New-York states, that an English Frigate arrived there about the 20th of April, having on board Mr. Cockburn, the English Minister. It was reported at Laguira that Cockburn in company with Bolivar, would proceed immediately to Bogota. It was not ascertained whether the Congress of Colombia had accepted the resignation of Bolivar.

The substance of the correspondence between Mr. Canning and the Duke of Wellington, previous to the resignation of the latter, is given in the Globe of the 17th. The first note was from Mr. C. announcing that he had received the King's commands to re-model the administration, and requesting to know whether his Grace would continue in the King's councils. The Duke replied and required to know on what principles the new Ministry was to be formed, and who was to be placed at its head. Mr. C. answered, and expressed his surprise at the question, as it was the understood effect of the King's commands to form an administration, that the individual to whom those commands were directed was placed at the head of it; but as this question was raised, he had laid his (the Duke's) note before the King, and had received his commands to state that he (Mr. Canning,) was to be placed at the head of the government. The Duke replied, and declared that he would no longer take part in the King's Councils.

CHARLES FISHER, ESQ.

We are authorised to say, is a candidate to represent the Borough of Salisbury in the next General Assembly of this state.

"Amicus," shall go in our next, or the succeeding paper.

The Markets.

N. York Market, June 1.—Cotton, uplands, (under which denomination, all from N. Carolina is rated) 9¾ to 10½; New-Orleans, 10 to 12½; Cotton bagging, hemp 22 to 23, flax 15 to 19; domestic calicoes, blue (Taunton) 17½ to 18—fancy, 16 to 20; brown cotton shirting (¾ wide) 7 to 10½; bleach'd do. 7-8 wide. 11 to 15; brown sheetings, 4-4, 11½ to 14—do. 5-4, 15 17; bleached, 4-4, 14 to 19—do. 5-4, 17 to 20; yellow beeswax, 28 to 29; checks, 4-4, 14 to 18; cotton yarn, 5 to 10, 22½ cts. per *lb.*; American feathers, 30; hides, 10½ to 17½; sole leather, oak tanned 23 to 26, hemlock tanned 18 to 23; North Carolina tobacco, in leaf, 3 to 4 cents.

Money Market.—In New-York, June 1st. North Carolina Bank Bills were at 5½ to 6 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South Carolina, 1½; Georgia, 2½—Darien, 15 to 20; Alabama, Mobile bank 4, Tombigbee 10; Ohio, 7 to 8; Tennessee, 30 to 35; Kentucky, 60! Mississippi, 2; Louisiana, 2.

U. S. Bank Stock, at the above date, 120 to 120 1-8—Bank of New-York, 124¾.

Fayetteville, May 31.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 18, COTTON, 8 to 8 80; Corn, 70 a 70; flour, 6 a 6; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ a 40. *Observer.*

Charleston, May 28.—Cotton, upland, 8 a 10; whiskey, 34 to 35; apple brandy, 37 a 38; beeswax, 25 a 25; bacon, 5½ to 6; ½ bagging, 21 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 38 a 40; Turks Island 60; sugar, brown, 9 to 9½; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 29 a 30; black pepper, 18 a 18; corn, 55 a 55; flour 5½ to 5¾.

North-Carolina bank notes, 4½ to 5 per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1½ do.

Cottons.—In Uplands, there was a good business doing in the early part of the week, at the slight advance in prices noticed in our last report; but sales were not so readily made on Friday and Saturday. The principal sales are from 8½ to¾ cts. but the range is from 8 to 10 cents.

CHARLESTON, MAY 30.

Cotton.—Sea Islands, Maines and Santees, remain stationary. The business in Uplands continues fair, but no alteration in prices. We quote Ordinary 8; Fair to Good, 8½ a 8¾; Prime, 9 a 9½; and for Selections, 9⅝ a 10 cents. *Gazette.*

Camden, May 26.—Cotton, 7½ a 8½; corn, 62½ a 65; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Columbia, May 26.—Cotton, 6½ to 8½; bacon, 6½ to 7½; corn, 62½ to 70; flour, 7 to 8; Liverpool salt, 75 to 67½; whiskey, 45 50.

Married,

In Lincolnton, by Daniel Hoke, Esq. on the 31st day of May, ult. Mr. Thomas Shuford to Miss Elizabeth Butts.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. James Coffee to Miss Eliza Elexander, daughter of Col. Augustus Alexander.

In Charleston, (S. C.) on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. M'Craw, Ezra Allemong, Esq. merchant, of this town, to Miss Mary M'Donnald, of the former place.

DIED,

On the 4th of May, *John Cowan*, sen. at his residence in Rowan, in the 70th year of his age. He shared the toils and struggles of the revolutionary war, as a firm and undeviating friend to his country and the cause of liberty. He appeared often delighted in hearing and telling the tales of those seasons of conflict and victory. When he had lived to see the 50th anniversary of his country's freedom, he exclaimed, with a deep sigh, and a very expressive countenance, when will there be an end to this shameful manner of celebrating our country's freedom? He was a man of much firmness and decision of character: He had been for many years a professor of the religion of the Bible; and in the latter part of his life, professed a hope and strong confidence in that Saviour who came to seek and to save that which was lost: Though long and sorely afflicted, he bore his afflictions with much patience: He observed, often, that God was treating him very mercifully: He retained the exercise of his reason and memory, until the cold hand of death stopped the wheels of nature. About an hour before his departure, when he seemed to breathe with great difficulty, a by-stander remarked, it seems to be hard work to die: He answered by moving his lips, and a very significant nod of his head. Again, a few minutes before he departed, he was asked if his hope in the Lord Jesus stood firm? he again answered in the same manner, with two or three noddings of his trembling head. Although his bereaved companion and children, cannot but lament their loss, yet it is believed they need not sorrow as those who have no hope. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." They who sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him. It is the wish of every sober moment with all, that they might die the death of the righteous. Let all, therefore, strive to live the life of the righteous, that their latter end may be like his. [*Communicated.*

In this town, on Thursday last, the 7th inst. Mrs. Sarah Price, in the 59th year of her age.

At the residence of the Right Rev. Dr. Conway, Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, the Rev. R. Baxter, in the 36th year of his age. As a classical scholar, as an orator, and as a divine, he had but few equals, and hardly any superiors; but the qualities of his heart were superior to his other endowments.

Christ's Church, Rowan.

THIRTY or forty pews in the church lately erected, will be publicly rented, at the Church, on Saturday, the 30th inst. to the highest bidders.

JOHN D. SWANN,
LUKE BARBER,
JAMES ALEXANDER,
ALLMAND HALL,
Vestrymen.

June 4, 1827. 3t68

Notice.

IN pursuance of a deed of Trust, to me executed, by Edward Yarbrough, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 26th day of June inst. the following property to wit:

Twelve or Fourteen likely *NEGROES*, 1 Barouch and Harness, several head of Horses, and other property. Notes, negotiable and payable at the State Bank, will be taken from the purchasers.

MICHAEL BROWN, *Trustee.*

June 9th, 1827. 3t68

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber having lately taken possession of that convenient and elegant building in the *Town of Concord*, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Williams, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate travellers on the most reasonable terms. His Table will be furnished with the best the market can afford; his bar with the best liquors, his Stable attended by attentive and careful hostlers: and no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those who may call upon him comfortable and pleasant.

CALEB P. ALEXANDER.

Concord, June 4, 1827. 8t73

Look Here!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Concord, and the public at large, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in said town, where he intends to have all kinds of work done in the line of his profession, in as good style of workmanship as at any other place in the United States. Having a strong force employed, he will be able to accommodate any person with garments on very short notice. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work at the following reduced prices, to wit: Cloth Coats, from 5 to $6, owing to payment; Pantaloons, from 1 to $1 25; Summer Coats, from 2 to $2 50.

THOMAS A. HAGUE.

Concord, June 2d, 1827. 6t71

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield district, S. Carolina, on the 4th inst. a *Negro Man* named *DICK*, 22 or 23 years old, very black complexion, rather pleasing countenance, down cast look, slow spoken, not tall but rather stout made; and it is probable he will make his way to Virginia, from whence he was brought; and he may also change his masters name, as he has done the like before. Any person who will take up said negro, and confine him in jail, and inform me by letter, directed to Mount Pleasant Post office, Fairfield district, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN KELLY.

June 8, 1827. 5t71

Sheriffs' Deeds,

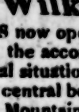
FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of *Gold*, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.

May 9, 1827. 62

The Wilkesboro' Hotel,



IS now open, and amply provided for the accommodation of Visiters. Its local situation, in the Valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting; add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious Rooms, a well supplied *Ice-House*, and but little could seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our Northern Cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of STAGES from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above Establishment: Fare *five cents* per mile,—way passengers, 6¼.

6t67 GEO. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my *HOUSE* and *LOT* in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.

JACOB ALBRIGHT.

April 19th, 1827. 3mt73

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6mt76

N. B. *Old Copper Stills*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1826. 44

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday night, the 21st instant, a mulatto fellow by the name of *Abraham*, about 33 or 34 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rather spare made one side of his neck is very much scarred, from having been frequently lanced; the fore finger on his left hand has a scar on it; no other marks recollected. It is suspected he has a forged free-pass; and that he will aim to get back to Virginia, from whence he was brought a number of years since. Any person who will apprehend said fellow, and confine him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses. Information on the subject, may be directed to the subscriber, at Mount Mourne Post-Office, Iredell county, N. C. JOHN MAYHEW.

May 24, 1827. 3t66

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1827.

THE undersigned, Grand Jurors, having discharged the duties we owe the court, and reflecting upon the number of courts holden annually in our county as useless, unnecessary, and expensive, tending to waste the *time* and exhaust the resourses of the people.—do, therefore, recommend to the freemen of Iredell to have the county courts holden now in May and November, changed to the 5th Monday after the 4th Mondays in March and September, thereby altering and fixing two of our county courts to be held on the same weeks of our Superior courts, when all business can be done, except that requiring the intervention of a Jury.

For the freemen and farmers of Iredell to be compelled to leave their homes *six weeks* in every year to serve as Jurors, we consider unnecessary, grievous and oppressive. We therefore pledge ourselves to use all fair means to explain the advantages of this change to our fellow-citizens, and to exert ourselves actively to accomplish this desirable object. And further, we request the freemen of Iredell to call on all their county candidates to unfold and explain their sentiments and views on this subject.

It is ordered, unanimously, by the Grand Jury, that the above be published four weeks in the Western Carolinian,

WILLIAM STEPHENSON, *Foreman.*

John Witherspoon,	Hugh Howard
James Owen,	David McCrery,
Daniel Braly,	Josiah C. McHenry,
John Crawford,	Benjamin Johnson,
Edward Eidson,	John M. Walker.
Joseph Summers,	Grove Tomlinson,
Joseph S. McKnight,	William Cumins.

t68

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April term, 1827: George C. Morton and others *vs.* Francis Bedford and others: Petition for partition: It ppearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants, that unless they appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, and answer or plead to the petition, the prayer of the petitioners will be heard ex parte, and judgment granted accordingly.

6t71 DANIEL COLEMAN, *Ch'n.*

Silas Templeton, *Tailor,*

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.

Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 59

REMOVAL.

Thomas Dickson, *Tailor,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his Shop from the stand he has for a number of years occupied, to a room in the building formerly occupied by Mr. John Murphy as a Store, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

Tailoring,

After the newest fashions, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements for receiving, periodically, from Philadelphia and New-York, the latest fashions, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, with the colors, &c. he will be enabled to accommodate any gentleman with fancy Coats, Pantaloons, &c. cut and made after the very latest styles in the United States.

Summer Clothing will be made up (on the shortest notice) at the following reduced prices, to wit: Coats, $3; Pantaloons, $1 25; and Vests, $1 50.

Orders for every description of work sent from a distance, will be most faithfully executed according to direction, within the shortest time possible. Country produce received in payment for work, at the market prices.

T. Dickson tenders his acknowledgements to those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and hopes his future exertions to give satisfaction, will insure a continuance of their patronage, and a recommendation to their friends to give his Shop a trial.

Salisbury, May 22, 1827. 3t66

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS,

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest *Spring Fashions* in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

GOLD AND SILVER

Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of *Military Goods.* All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to *Repair Watches,* &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding.*

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28*th*, 1827. 60

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mendenhall's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal *Patent Grist Mills,* for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these *Mills,* and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. *John E. Muhan* of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus.

The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 3mt74

Ran Away,

ON the 4th inst. my negro man *JERRY:* he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, very stout built, between 25 and 30 years old, has a small scar on the right arm below the elbow, also a small one on the forehead; down look, is very fond of playing the fife, knows a little about boating; took with him several articles of clothing, mostly homespun: he was in Petersburg jail from the 29th of Sept. last, till about the 1st of Feb.; then owned by a Mr. Elijah Hyatt. All owners of boats, and an honest public, are cautioned against the rascal. JOHN STEWART.

Waxhaw, Lancaster, S. C. May 1827.

64-66-68-70-72-74-76

Doct. W. F. Thomas,

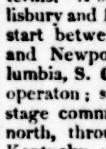
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has established a Shop at BUNKERS-HILL, five miles south of the Island-Ford, in Lincoln county, where he can at all times befound, except when professionally engaged. As he will devote his time solely to his profession, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

May 25*th*, 1827. t66

NEW

MEDICAL & DRUG STORE.

E. WILLEY & Co.



ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of **MEDICINE, DRUGS,** &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the *Practice of Physic,* flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business,* and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase.

Country Physicians, Merchants, and other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application. 65

Salisbury, June 1*st*, 1827.

TO RENT,

The MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS valuable stand, occupied by Col. Edward Yarbrough, is now offered for rent. Possession can be given in October next. It is excelled by none in the Western part of the state, either for extent, convenience, or situation. It would be preferred to lease it for two, three, or four years.—Terms will be made known, on application to the subscriber. EZRA ALLEMONG.

April 13*th*, 1827. 58

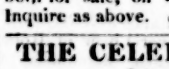
New Lines of Stages.

THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLNTON to ASHVILLE, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of *Mail Stages* between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operaton; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, April 2*d*, 1827 57tf

The JACK Gen. Wellington,



WILL stand the present season in Salisbury; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of *Five Dollars,*—no colt, no pay. Gen. Wellington is as sure a foal-getter as any Jack in the country; was raised in the eastern part of the state, is now 8 years old, in high health and vigor, gets uncommonly likely colts, and will be warranted to produce as fine Mules as any in this section of country. Inquire of the subscriber, in Salisbury. CHARLES L. BOWERS.

☞ The above Jack, and a very likely *Jenney,* both for sale, on very accommodating terms. Inquire as above. *April* 26, 1827. 60

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Napoleon,

WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of *eight dollars* the season, *four dollars* the single leap, and *twelve dollars* to insure. Mares sent from a distance, will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind. MICHAEL BROWN.

March 6, 1827. 58

Estate of Samuel M'Guire.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Samuel M'Guire, dec'd. notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN CLEMENT, *Adm'r.*

May 25, 1827. 9t72

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the *Gold Mine* on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.

February 12, 1827. 50

Look at This!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

at his old stand in the town of *Concord,* Cabarrus county. Being Agent for Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia, the subscriber receives the fashions regularly from that city, as often as there is any change in them; and he assures all who wish any description of *tailoring* done, that he will execute it in a style of wookmanship and fitness equal to any thing in the United States; and he challenges a comparison of his work with any garment made in Philadelphia or New-York. He has also just received drafts, &c. for cutting *Ladies Dresses,* in the neatest and newest style. Ladies will be instructed how to make up the garments after they are cut; the plan is so easily understood, that a few minutes direction will be sufficient to enable any lady to proceed alone with the greatest ease.

The subscriber is also authorized to receive subscribers to Allen Ward's Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, and give instruction in the system: each subscriber will be entitled to receive the fashions from Philadelphia quarterly, accompanied with drafts, portrait figures, &c.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Concord, May 29, 1827. 6t70

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is *DOCTOR;* he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, and says he belongs to James Young, of Tennessee, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

May 31*st*, 1827. 65

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April sessions, 1827: James M. Butler, *vs.* Lewis Kennedy; attachment, levied, &c. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered up for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.

Test: J. B. MARTIN, *Clk.*

Price advt. $2 50. 6t70

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April sessions, 1827: Robert G. Twitty, Ex'r. of J. Bowen, and agent of McBee and Reinhardt, *vs.* Willis Allen; Original attachment, levied on 75 acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday in July next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and made final. Witness Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 5th year of American Independence. 6t67 ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, April term, 1827: James Greenlee *vs.* George and James Scott; Original attachment; Thomas Moore summoned as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another government, therefore, *Ordered,* that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for two months, notifying the defendants to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Ashville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against them.

5t66 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clk.*

North-Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1826: Thomas Douglass *vs.* Edward Beeson; original attachment. It appearing to the court, that the defendant lives in another state, it is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear to the said suit, and replevy, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

3mt67 JO: WILLIAMS, *Clk.*

North Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter sessions, May term, 1827: John Wright *vs.* Elijah Harriss; Original attachment, Jonathan Unthank, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Elijah Harriss, the defendant, lives out of the state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the said Harriss to appear at the next term of this court, to be held in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, and plead to said suit, else judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

6t69 J. WILLIAMS, *Clk.*

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, April term, 1827: John Young *vs.* William Young; Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the state, therefore, *Ordered,* that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Ashville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him and the lands condemned to the plaintiff's use.

5t66 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Thornton Brown and others, *vs.* Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown, adm'rs. of Francis Brown. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the petition heard exparte, and decreed accordingly. 6t66

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, April term, 1827: James Greenlee *vs.* George and James Scott; Original attachment; Thomas Moore summoned as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another government, therefore, *Ordered,* that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for two months, notifying the defendants to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Ashville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them and the lands condemned to the plaintiff's use.

5t66 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford County:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Gould Hoyte, Arthur Bronson and James Murray for themselves, and Eliza Thompson, Peter A. Jay and Peter W. Radcliff, Executors of Jas. Thompson, *vs.* Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, and Wm. Coxe, heirs of Tench Coxe, Jun. deceased, and David B. Ogden and others. Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, Wm. Coxe, David Ogden and others, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the petition heard exparte, and decreed accordingly. 6t66

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

HUSBANDMAN'S SONG.

The bird hath made her grassy home
In the green tree at my door,
And the singing bee doth thither come
To gather his sweet store.
His drowsy and contented lay
Haunteth the summer air.
E'n till the gentle fall of day
His pleasant hum is there,
And myriad minstrels, all day long
Pour in mine ear their quiet song—
The untroubled current of my life
Flows far from the mad din of strife,
The world's loud triumphs are unknown
To those around my threshold-stone.
When the birds that haunt my cottage-eaves
Are abroad upon the plain,
And the dewy light steals through the leaves
That darken my low pane;
And under the broad woods, the fawn
Starts from her leafy lair,
And the lark goes to meet the dawn
Far in the misty air;
Then with a merry heart, I raise
My song of cheerfulness and praise,
And with a gladdened step, go forth
To gather in the fruits of earth;
And when the sultry day goes by
Sweet is the slumber to mine eye.

The following beautiful compliment to a newly married pair, is from the pen of Mr. S. G. C. Brainard, editor of the Connecticut Mirror:

I saw two clouds at morning,
Ting'd with the rising sun;
And in the dawn they floated on,
And mingled into one:
I thought that morning cloud was blest,
It mov'd so sweetly to the west.

I saw two summer currents
Flow smoothly to their meeting,
And join their course, with silent force,
In peace each other greeting;
Calm was their course through banks of green,
While dimpling eddies play'd between.

Such be your gentle motion,
Till life's last pulse shall beat;
Like summer's beam, and summer's stream,
Float on in joy, to meet
A calmer sea, where storms shall cease—
A purer sky, where all is peace.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

SOPHISTRY.

Oh! what were joy, if grief were never known?
If night were not, who could rejoice in day?
If ocean never into storms were thrown,
Who could admire it if in peace it lay?
And if the sky knew not the lightning keen,
Who could delight to see the blue serene?

And thus with life—if sorrow never laid
Her icy hand upon the glowing brow;
If pleasure only were man's waiting-maid,
And should be, through his pilgrimage, as now,
Who could be happy? who enjoy this life,
If peace had not a counterpart in strife?

The following is the last production of the "*Boston Bard,*" whose death was recently published in the Carolinian.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

How peaceful is the closing scene,
When virtue yields its breath—
How sweetly beams the smile serene,
Upon the cheek of death!

The christian's hope no fear can blight,
No pain, his peace destroy;
He views beyond the realm of light
Of pure and boundless joy.

Oh who can gaze, with heedless sigh,
On scenes so fair as this—
Who but exclaims—"thus let *me* die,
And be my end like his."

AVARICE.

"Oh avarice! thou rage accurs'd;
Insatiate dropsy of the soul;
Will nothing quench thy sorded thirst?
Were the sea gold, woudst drink the whole?
Lo! pity pleads—what then! there's none?
The widow kneels for bread—begone,—
Hark! in thine ear the orphans cry,
They die of famine—let them die!
Pitiless wretch, such shall thy sentence be,
At the last day, when mercy turns from thee."

BEAUTY.

——Beauty's a flow'r
Which springs and withers almost in an hour:
Sickness impairs it, but death kills it quite,
It fades as fast as shadows in the night.

MATRIMONIAL HINT.

Let cheerful good humour, that sunshine of life,
Which smiles in the maiden, illumine the wife;
And mutual attention, in equal degree,
Keep hymen's bright chain from the rust of *ennui.*

ALLITERATION.

When tempests thunder through the thrilling throng
Of constant echoing caverns, caves and coves;
The bounding beasts betake where they belong
And woodland warblers wind their way to groves.

CONTRAST.

When earthquakes rumble and the thunder roars,
And sounding horror swells the wild commotion;
In other lands the sleeping native snores,
And sailors smile upon the distant ocean.

Philadelphia, April 28th, 1827. ALONZO.

Good-will, like a good name, is got by many actions and lost by one.

The hatred of the vicious will do you less harm than their conversation.

DESULTORY.

FROM THE VERMONT WATCHMAN.

There is a lady of whom I have some knowledge, that "*finished her education,*" by leaving peculiarly good advantages at an early age. She is now a wife, and mother of six children. She plays well upon the Piano; sings sweetly; dances elegantly; is very polite, &c. &c.; but her husband must, and actually does, put all the children to bed, and takes care of them through the night; and as for her table, the bread is execrable to one that has ever visited his grandmother's pantry; and her coffee—O! her coffee! it would cost her head, if the very scent of it reached the Grand Turk's palace: and yet the lady has a "*finished education.*"

Description of WASHINGTON IRVINE, the Author of the Sketch Book, &c.

He is a very well dressed, good humored looking man; if not handsome, at least very prepossessing in appearance; though his countenance has not that intellectual expression which his writings would lead one to expect. The most remarkable feature is his eye; it is large and full, with a very soft dreamy expression—a look of indolent repose in it, which strikes one at first sight very forcibly. I scanned it, and fancied that Mr. Irving could never be accused of early rising; and I have suspected that he admired Gray's description of Paradise, "to lie on a sofa and read new novels." But with all this, he possesses a keen perception of the ludicrous, and if any object or phrase presents itself which excites his feeling, his eye lights up with astonishing brilliancy: the dreamy, dozing look gives way to an expression of wit and humor, of talent and irresistible mirth—it is not ill-natured enough for satire,—which makes one ready to laugh with him. *London Paper.*

FROM MR. CARTER'S 129TH LETTER.

FEMALES IN ITALY.

The country was all in bloom, and the flowery plains exhibited a gaiety of landscape, which can hardly be conceived in less sunny climes. But the inhabitants are miserable, and know not how to appreciate or improve the munficence of nature. We actually saw females harnessed like cattle to the plough, and dragging it through the light soil, while a man was lounging in the furrow, guiding the share! Woman, poor woman, is here emphatically degraded into the drudge of life, and it makes the heart bleed to witness the burdens she is often compelled to bear. There is no affection nor sentimentality in this. It is plain, downright matter of fact, which stares the traveller in the face, at every step of his progress through Italy.

ITALIAN DOCTOR.

While walking through the crowded market place of Cucca, I witnessed a scene which was entirely new to me. In a splendid calash, with two mouse coloured horses, richly caparisoned with tassels and feathers, an itinerant quack was standing up like an auctioneer, crying his drugs for sale, and tendering his medical services to the crowd. He had a stentorian voice, and his fingers were covered with half a dozen massive rings, which are worn by all classes of the Italians, from the nobleman down to his boot black. The doctor did not seem to lack patients. He extracted twenty teeth in as many minutes, and there was no want of bids for his medicines among the multitude.

MILKING GOATS IN ITALY.

A scene entirely new to us all afforded not a little amusement. It was a goathard milking his flock and penning them for the night. The animals knew their keeper and walked up to him one after another, to have their udders drained, and then marched into the fold without bidding. Not one offered to go, before the process of milking was completed. The flock seemed quite as intelligent as the shepherd. A group of poor villagers stood round with their little mugs, ready to purchase the milk at a penny a pint.—Such is a rural scene in Calabria. How different from the extensive farm-yards, the fifty cows, the rosy-cheeked lasses, and the foaming pails of our own country!

A post master in England has been sentenced to seven years transportation, for altering the postage of a letter from 2s 2d to 4s 4d. This is a heavy punishment, but it will have a salutary effect.